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Central Office F.U.A. Phone 40375

# THE ORGANIZED FARMER

July, 1958

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GENERAL SCIENCES



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## The President's Report

To all of you who so kindly sent greetings and best wishes to Mrs. Platt, my daughter and myself, following our recent car accident, many, many thanks. We didn't know we had so many friends, and your cheerful greetings helped us recover that much faster. While we still have aches and pains we are all back on the job and in another few days should be completely recovered.

Mr. Alf. Gleaves, President of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, took over the delegation to Ottawa. Reports that we have received indicate that Mr. Gleaves did a good job and that the delegation was well received. The executive of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council will meet next week to consider what follow-up work should be done. With the House in session during the summer months it is particularly difficult to find farm people who have time to go to Ottawa and remain for any length of time. We do expect to have representation present when farm legislation is being considered.

Mrs. Armstrong in her report this month has given you a fairly complete report of the trip to Ottawa. We are all deeply indebted to her for the fine job she did in helping prepare the briefs and for the good work in Ottawa.

Judging by the farmers I have talked to recently there seems to be a feeling of complacency — a feeling that the job in the federal field is done. True, we have a new government; true, livestock prices are good at the moment, and true that delivery quotas are higher than a year ago at this time. No one hopes more than I that these conditions continue to improve, but let us be realistic, let us realize that things just don't happen — someone makes them happen.

It is true that we have a new government. I believe that they are sincere in saying that they want to help agriculture. We now have the Price Stabilization Bill, but in most products the important matter of differentials has not been settled. We don't know what our floor price on hogs will be. We do know that many egg producers in Canada are getting 4c a dozen more under the new Act than they were under the old, but Alberta producers are getting exactly the same as before. We have been promised farm credit and soil and water conservation Acts, but we haven't got them yet. We haven't been promised anything for the grain farmer. It is true that the government is doing a pretty good job of selling and our total sales should be up substantially this year. But producer sales at this moment are down and it is unlikely that they will equal last year's total. Estimated wheat production in the United States this year will probably exceed last year's by close to 300 million bushels — a normal Canadian crop. Don't look for anything but trouble in grain marketing this fall.

The government has lots of troubles besides farm problems. If we hope to have their help then we have to keep our problems before them and we have to have good workable plans for solving them. Your officials are doing their best with the limited help and money at their disposal. We need the help of every Alberta farmer. Give the farm union your wholehearted support. This is the time we need more members, not less. Write your member a letter reminding him about the farm problem in his constituency.

This is not the time for complacency. This is the time for action.

## No Time to Waste

And where do we go from here?

We go into the hardest spell of rethinking our affairs that farmers have yet gone through, and we can't afford to waste any time in getting our thinking right.

We agreed with the Government that there was a need to shift the pattern of our production. Our offer allowed for this. But there is a limit to the effect of a switch. How much good can we do in other products when it is laid down in the White Paper that there should be no further expansion of gross output.

Let's face it. Our thoughts have got to range wider. For eighteen years our problem has been the production of food. Our efficiency in meeting that problem has brought us admiration.

Only recently have we met problems of selling food—and here we are out of practice. Every other industry has to sell its own products against competition. Now we're meeting it as a new problem for some of us who have grown up into farming in the last eighteen years.

When we get down to selling products we must consider their saleability. In the modern world of selling, products must be reliable and even in quality, tailored to the needs of the consumer, offered through streamlined marketing that brings them to the housewife in attractive form at the right price for the market.

We're pretty good at 'food production.' Now I give you 'food selling' to work your minds on.

It is the first and urgent problem of our second fifty years.

Reprint from an Editorial in "The British Farmer"



## THE ORGANIZED FARMER

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### EDITORIALS

## The Egg Marketing Plebiscite

The Provincial Government has announced that enumeration for the Egg Marketing plebiscite will begin at once and that a vote will be taken in August. According to the announcement the District Agriculturist will appoint enumerators who will personally contact every farmer in the province to see whether or not he is eligible to vote. If he has 50 or more hens his name will be placed on the voters' list. This list will be posted in the District Agriculturist's office so that it can be checked. After the list is complete ballots will be sent by mail to eligible voters. A majority of at least 51% of those on the list voting in favor of the Plan will be necessary for the vote to carry.

The plan of taking the vote is essentially the same as that followed last fall, with the exception that we are assured that this time the enumerator must contact each farmer and that the lists will be available for inspection. We presume that this will be done.

This plan of action was the government's idea and not ours. We believe that it is needlessly difficult and much too expensive. Several alternative plans were suggested by the Farmers' Union and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture but the government chose to ignore the simple and less expensive methods. We do not know what the government motives were in using the system they have chosen. Perhaps they honestly feel that this was the only way to get an absolutely fair vote under the legislation that they sponsored. Perhaps they didn't think that their action might result in the taxpayers of the province taking a dim view of the amount of money that this job will cost. We fear that this needless expenditure of public funds will be blamed on the farmers and their marketing boards.

In any case the vote is to be taken and, barring mismanagement, should be a fair vote. We are certain that the majority of Alberta egg producers favor the Plan, but that doesn't mean that the vote will carry. It will only carry when the majority vote in favor of it. It is in the job of F.U|A| members and locals to see that this happens. In every district where eggs are produced the local should immediately appoint a committee. This committee should have two jobs. First, it should scrutinize the voters' list carefully to see that the names of all eligible producers are on the list and that those not eligible are challenged. Second, it should contact every eligible producer when the ballots are sent out and see that they are marked and returned.

If this plan is followed all over the province then a favorable vote is assured. If it is not followed we may be unsuccessful, and if we are there will be no third chance for a long time to come.

I regard this vote as a challenge to our local organizations. If they can do this job successfully they are effective and worthwhile, if not we have no one but ourselves to blame.

## Schools of Agriculture

According to press reports the Minister of Agriculture has stated that the School of Agriculture at either Vermilion or Fairview will be closed. The falling attendance is given as the reason for this action.

At no time in the history of this province has the need for training in agriculture been as great as it is now. Technological developments are coming so thick and fast that only the alert and trained mind can begin to keep up with them. If farming is to survive and rural people occupy a proper place among the other groups in the economy then we need all the good training we can get, not only in how to produce but how to buy, how to sell, how to work together in our community and in our province for the good of all. Yes, the need for training in farming is greater than ever before.

It is true, as the Minister said, that attendance has been dropping. That this is due to a lack of need is impossible to believe. Might it be due to an unsuitable course of study, or to the fact that farm boys and girls see the economic position of their parents and have no desire to follow in their footsteps?

Instead of taking the negative attitude of closing schools why didn't the Minister be constructive? Why not give the farm people some real leadership to help agriculture get out of the economic doldrums and keep it out? Why not wait until the Cameron Commission has reported? Perhaps they will have some recommendations that will make our schools of agriculture more attractive to farm boys and girls.

The need for training in agriculture is greater than it ever was. You don't meet this need by closing schools.





# FWUA SECTION

Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, President

## I.F.U.C. BRIEF TO OTTAWA

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council presented a brief to Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Cabinet Members, and later met with the Ministers of Agriculture, Trade & Commerce, Transport, Citizenship & Immigration, and Finance. Later we met with the Conservative, Liberal and C.C.F. groups and our own members, so our brief was thoroughly explained and discussed from every angle.

We had good publicity over CBC Radio and Television and newspapers.

The brief concentrated on the plight of the western grain producer and urged deficiency payments. A comprehensive outline of farm credit necessary to aid farmers was presented and some very encouraging replies given. I cannot enlarge on these matters here as they must be introduced in the House shortly. All I can say is that our discussions were very frank and are confidential for the time being. Needless to say we are awaiting announcements and will continue to work for what we think is right. Here are some points we stressed. The accumulating as quickly as possible of adequate data on cost of production of farm products, in order that the Price Stabilization Board may have authentic statistics available as a basis for implementing the provisions of the price support legislation.

A broad program of surplus utilization to enable our surplus food products to be used to increase the diet of low-income Canadians and to help the under-developed nations of the world.

Special and immediate assistance to grain producers by:

- (a) An aggressive marketing policy.
- (b) The utilization of our surplus grain products in helping under-developed countries.
- (c) The retention of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and no tolls on the St. Lawrence Seaway.
- (d) An adequate system of crop insurance.

- (e) Improved storage facilities for grain.
- (f) A system of deficiency payments to prairie grain producers.
- (g) Immediate setting up of a soil and water conservation agency within the Department of Agriculture.
- (h) Amendments to the legislation on Cash Advances.
- (i) The retention and adequate financing of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
- (b) Amendments to the new Estate Tax Bill.

As I write this report, I am preparing to start out to your District Conventions, so where I can I will tell you more about our trip to Ottawa, but I will say here that I think much good will come out of it, and in some instances we are pleased with what we have learned.

## Ottawa Scene

It was raining when I reached Ottawa, but it was welcome for the tobacco and fruit farmers were desperately needing the moisture. The Holland tulips and flowering shrubs brightened up a very busy scene of people constantly coming and going to Parliament Hill. Once inside the buildings the courteous guards wanted to know where you were going and if you had appointments. The long corridors of busy offices day and night and the extra sittings of the House to get the debate on the Speech from the Throne concluded. After the traditional amendment offered by the opposition as a vote of non-confidence the vote was taken. This was a very remark-

able achievement, the way that Gordon Dubray, Assistance Clerk in the Commons, named every member correctly from memory. He only had 11 days to memorize the faces of the members, including about 100 who were newly elected.

The change in Government brought changes in office locations, so it was difficult for our delegation at first but we soon learned to find the ones we wished to see. We were not the only ones seeking interviews, for there were many delegations of all types there, and we were fortunate in being able to get appointments, and we did see the people who we thought would help our farm people.

## VIEWPOINTS ON EDUCATION

Robert Warren, Superintendent of Schools, said the Calgary Public School Board would make some basic changes in its program of study if it had greater freedom of action. He said the board is restricted in what it can do by way of organizing matriculation courses. Uniform limitations imposed by the education department apply equally at present to both small rural schools and large urban schools. He thought that more time should be given to English and French tuition. Central High School students' brief revealed that 80% of pupils polled favoured the Calgary Public School Board's policy of weeding out "laggards". They said if the present curriculum standards were higher, there would be very little laggard trouble. High school entrance should be raised, French should be a compulsory subject from Grades 4 to 9 and more emphasis should be placed on teaching Canadian history in elementary grades in a factual way, not in story form. Social studies should be divided into history, geography and current events at Grade 8 level, they said.

You will notice that we are using a three column page in the O/F this month. This is being done on a trial basis. The reason for it is that we can get more material in The Organized Farmer each month at a lesser cost. Let us have your comments on this style of setting up the paper.



## FARMERS SEEK MARKETS

Faced with an unprecedented grain surplus, our conventional methods of grain marketing have bogged down over the past few years. However, farm organizations will not accept the idea that nothing can be done to market much larger quantities of surplus wheat in areas of human need.

The leadership of the Farmers' Union of Alberta has been pressing for a practical approach to this situation. For the past two years the president, Arnold W. Platt, has been promoting a get-together of representatives of the interested nations as a first step. After much letter writing and negotiations Canada and the United States have agreed to an International Wheat Surplus Utilization conference which will be held at South Dakota State College, Brookings, S.D., beginning July 20.

Delegates to the conference will include representatives of the United States government; the Canadian government; several foreign countries; farm organizations, mid-western colleges. Representing the farm organizations in Canada will be Arnold W. Platt, president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta; Alf. Gleaves, president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union; and James Patterson, president of the Manitoba Farmers' Union. It is expected that the representatives of the Western Wheat Pools and U.G.G. will be there, but at the time of going to press we have not received notice.

Farmers in Canada and the United States know that there are many countries in the world which need food. On this point there is agreement among all segments of American opinion. The question is how to move wheat from here, to where it is needed, and not disturb the monetary system. In other words—the question is how to avoid inflation. The underdeveloped countries need capital for erection of factories and other facilities.

The Colombo plan has been doing some very good work along these lines. However, cash loans to countries with limited money resources create an economic inflation which, in some cases, has

caused considerable concern to local governments. Many people on the North American continent cannot understand why this should be so, because we have never experienced a real acute inflation.

To overcome this objection, some brilliant economists have designed a proposal that we send wheat instead of money. The country which receives wheat would sell it at regular market prices to its own customers, and the receipts (in their own currency) will be banked in a capital expenditure account. With this capital account a local government can arrange the development programs.

Although the essence of this proposal looks very simple — to put it into effect requires a considerable amount of push, careful planning, and thorough understanding on the part of everyone involved. To get through the red tape will require the best efforts of all farm organizations on the North American continent. Any such "radical" idea can expect strong opposition, and will need powerful support.

Three world-prominent agriculturists will take part in the International Wheat Surplus Utilization conference to be held July 20 to August 7, at South Dakota State College.

They are Mordecai Ezekiel of the Rome headquarters of the United Nations Food and Agriculture organization; Howard Tolley who has directed studies in surplus disposal for the National Planning association, and Don Paarlberg, assistant secretary of agriculture.

According to R. L. Kristjanson, associate professor of economics and conference co-ordinator, confirmations are also expected from several other prominent speakers who have indicated plans to participate.

Purpose of the conference, according to Kristjanson, is to find the most effective means of using surplus wheat to aid underdeveloped countries. Such a program would, in turn, help relieve critical wheat surpluses in the United States and Canada.

## OTTAWA ECHOES

(Excerpts from speeches made in the House of Commons)

**Mr. Smallwood:** I am very happy to note that this government is trying to introduce legislation to ensure that the farmers of Canada receive their fair share of the national income.

The farmers stop buying and there is unemployment in the factories, a general slowdown right across the country.

The Prairie Farm Assistance Act was introduced under a Liberal government and was always unjust to the farmers and this year was no exception. Under this act now, many farmers who deserve payment are left out completely. I was very pleased to read in the throne speech that this act would be amended.

**Mr. Van Horne:** Let me pass quickly to the Canadian National Railways. When our hard-pressed potato farmers found prices running last spring at \$4 a barrel they asked for reefer cars in St. Leonard, 25 miles from Edmundston, so they could ship their potatoes and get the higher price for their potatoes. They were told there were no reefer cars available but on the very day they were told this some 70 reefer cars were lying idle in the C.N.R. yards in Edmundston. Those reefer cars were made available to us two weeks later when the price of potatoes had fallen to \$2 a barrel, because of the United States dumping of potatoes on the Canadian market.

**Hon. Gordon Churchill:** The subject of deficiency payments which has been put before us on several occasions by representative farm organizations, and recently by the Saskatchewan wheat pool representatives, is under consideration. The subject itself is rather complicated. I cannot indicate at this time when a decision will be reached, but the subject is receiving very close attention and a study of all its ramifications is being made. I hope that before too long we shall be able to state one way or the other whether deficiency payments would be considered a satisfactory solution to some of the problems affecting prairie farmers.



**Mr. Winch:** I believe that a little less than 40 per cent of our working force are not covered by any unemployment insurance provisions whatsoever, and I cannot help but wonder just what thought, if any, the government has given to how that part of this 40 per cent who are unemployed are getting by today.

**Mr. Carter:** The flow of investment capital is to a large extent determined by world market conditions and these, of course, are completely outside the control of this government.

**Mr. Stuart Fleming:** We in the Okanagan region feel that subsidization is not the ultimate answer, and that it will not provide ultimate solution to our problem, but we believe our growers are entitled to equal opportunity to compete on equal terms in their own market.

**Mr. Martin:** The fact that the unemployment insurance fund lost \$131 million in the last fiscal year and—if my estimate is correct—a further \$40 million in April, 1958, is in itself an indication of the seriousness of unemployment in our country.

**Rt. Hon. Diefenbaker:** We then made available up to \$35 million to Colombo plan countries for the purchase of wheat on the basis of long-term credit bearing a nominal interest rate. . . . I see, however, that nearly 50,000 producers in western Canada took advantage of this arrangement during the time when delivery quotas were relatively low owing to elevator congestion.

First we meet the problem of unemployment by again removing the difficulties inherent in the extension of the payments. Secondly, we increase trade and we have brought about an expansion of trade as the figures will show. Next, we launch our national development plan whereby in this country we will provide new opportunities for Canadians as a whole by the opening up of our northland.

**Mr. Hamilton:** There is an indication in the speech from the throne that a commonwealth trade conference will be convened. We have had an indication that an aggressive sales policy is to be undertaken.

**Mr. Erhart Regier:** At that time we began to lose our foreign markets. We failed to extend sufficient credits overseas. We stubbornly refused to accept soft currency until we forced the soft currency nations of the free world to learn to get along without us. They have been doing very well by themselves.

This is not the result of their desire but the result of our stubborn refusal to accept soft currency or to extend to them the helping hand which they needed so badly at that time. It is absolutely of our making that there is in existence what is known as the European common market. It was the United States and Canada who were primarily responsible for the countries of Europe knitting their economies more closely together and learning how to get along without Canadian products. We insisted on relying on the United States for our markets, failing to realize that the States was a market for us only at such times as there was great expansion within that country and they had urgent need for our surplus production. We blandly refused to do any business with many



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areas of the world. Even today we refuse to see one-fourth of the people of the world—naturally I refer to the people living in China—and to share responsibility for those in dire need.

I see that last year the people of Canada spent over \$1,000 million on liquor. If they can spend \$61 per capita per annum on liquor they can spend a little more than that on either education or health and welfare.

**Mr. Smith:** Education is becoming more complicated and costly every day.

**Mr. P. B. Rynard:** Also, since brucellosis testing is now under way in several counties of Ontario I would suggest to this house that for the common good of the people of this country scales of compensation for brucellosis, tuberculosis and rabies be revised in the light of present-day prices. I believe it was about 30 years ago that the present law was placed on the statute books. In that time we have experienced an inflation of more than 75 per cent.

**Mr. D. M. Fisher:** May I direct a question to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. What qualitative and quantitative analyses are in hand by the minister's department to determine the truth of the statements made by the United States Secretary of Agriculture to the effect that the United States foreign disposal program of surplus farm goods has created and will create markets for Canada.

**Hon. Gordon Churchill:** This question is just a little difficult to answer in a few sentences. I did notice in the paper a statement credited to the United States Secretary of Agriculture to the effect that their surplus disposal program of wheat, for example, develops a desire to consume wheat in a country which is not normally a wheat-consuming country, that would in the long run enlarge the markets for wheat exporters. I cannot answer the question fully unless I have your permission to go on at some length, and of course the hon. member for Ottawa West might object if I took more than one minute to answer a question.

**Hon. J. W. Pickersgill:** I wonder if I could ask the Minister of Labor if he could give the house the total number of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits, either seasonal or regular, at the nearest available date to the middle of April?

**Hon. M. Starr:** In answer to the question asked earlier by the hon. member for Bonaville-Twillington, the latest figure we have is for May 8, and at that date the total for all Canada was 715,056.

**Mr. J. S. Speakman:** ... we welcome this government's suggested amendments to the Canadian Farm Loan Act. A large portion of my constituency is in the marginal and submarginal soil areas where an expansion of farm credit will do much to assist in the modernization and developing of the farms and thus keep our young men on the farms so they will not swell the ranks of the unemployed in the urban centres.

**Mr. Hubert Badanai:** In this connection I wish to submit for the consideration of the government a proposal to establish a policy of bringing in immigrants from any land who will qualify as farmers and who will settle on the land, especially in undeveloped areas such as northwestern Ontario.

**Mr. Noel Dorion:** According to recent statistics prepared by the Catholic Farmers' Union, out of 134,336 farms in the province of Quebec, there are 63,546 whose occupants have to supplement their agricultural revenue with outside work, to a varying degree. To a large extent this supplementary income is provided by the farming of woodlots on the farms themselves.

Unfortunately, it must be said that the treatment the farmer receives from the companies which buy his wood is by no means always in accordance with the standards of equity and justice. On the basis of rather detailed studies, the Catholic Farmers' Union maintains that unless he receives at least \$20 a cord for pulpwood, the farmer cannot cover his costs, taking to account his labor and a small interest on the capital represented by his farm. In 1955, prices paid the settlers and farmers varied between \$10 and \$17 a cord. Even this year the price

being lower than production costs, selling is slow because of the considerable supplies which the companies took care to pile up. Unfortunately, there are at present thousands of cords of pulpwood from farm woodlots along the roads of the constituency of Bellechasse.

The situation is all the more serious because, when they buy, paper companies wait for the right time, for instance in late spring, when the farmer has no choice but to sell, so as to have a little cash to pay his taxes and buy fertilizer or seed. So, while companies have to pay upwards of \$30 a cord for timber cut on crown lands, by the time it reaches their mills, they manage to reduce to a third of that sum the price they pay to the farmer.

I am asking if it would not be possible to submit this issue to the federal Price Stabilization Board. By combining the advantages of the provincial and federal acts, we may succeed in helping in a large way that significant group of rural people who have woodlots on their farms.

**Mr. Gabriel Roberge:** I also believe that unemployment insurance benefits should be extended to another group of people.

**Mr. Raymond Eudes:** How is it that in a country as prosperous as ours, as well endowed with every kind of possibility, 10 per cent at least of our workers now find themselves without a job?

**Mr. Denis:** As you will see there is no talk of expanding our international trade with any other group of countries than the Commonwealth. The government does not seem interested in expanding our trade with France for instance or Belgium or Holland or other countries in the world. Moreover, this policy tends to reduce our trade with the United States.

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Everyone needs fresh air and sunshine, especially during the seasons when houses are kept very warm and often not too well ventilated. Older people should try to get out for even a short walk on bright winter days. Protective non-slip footwear should be worn. The use of a cane may give them better balance and more confidence.



## TRENDS IN LIVESTOCK MARKETING

By Carl J. Anderson, A.L.C. Director, Brooks, Alberta

Livestock and livestock products form by far the largest source of income to Canadian farmers. Including poultry meat, they were valued in 1955 at \$853,837,000 compared with \$437,994,000 for dairy products, \$356,521,000 for wheat and \$318,167,000 for fruits, vegetables, eggs and other special crops.

The above statement was taken from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Handbook of 1957. Therefore it seems quite natural that farmers should be interested in any marketing trends that this large volume of livestock may develop.

Seeing that livestock growing and processing commands a very high place in agriculture in Western Canada, those people interested in the growers side of the industry have had as an objective the maintenance of prices for livestock at a parity in purchasing power with prices of other commodities.

Most livestock producers would like to receive what the consumer pays for his product, less a reasonable amount for the cost of processing and distributing meat and its by-products.

There are very many sincere friends in agriculture who do not seem to believe that bargaining power and marketing organization plays a substantial part in the determination of price. These are naive people who are willing to accept the price the trade offers for the product as the ultimate the trade will pay.

We believe that as the Brookings Institution states it, the desire of any marketing system should be as follows:

"The best that any market system could do is to put the whole supply of its products in contact to the whole demand for the product in such a way that at all times every unit of supply has equal exposure to all units of effective demand, and every demand unit has equal access to supplies as compared with any other."

In order to achieve this ideal it seems that the place to send livestock is to the terminal market. The terminal market can provide a broad outlet for all types of livestock offered. It can be a convenient outlet for the producers and the

larger the area from which it draws, naturally the larger the market. From the producers standpoint a good terminal market is where many buyers congregate. Buyers make the market.

The improvement in transportation and market information has also led, both in Canada and United States, to direct selling by producers to packers. There are arguments on both sides as to the value of this practice.

While we should not criticize the packer for knowing how to make a dollar on his direct purchase, we believe that many times the producer may feel he has reason to sell direct owing to some unhappy experience on the terminal market in bygone days. Terminal markets are staffed by human beings. In spite of efforts to satisfy the customer, mistakes have been known to occur. The surprising thing to consider is that in the rush of marketing with so many types of livestock and various owners, so few mistakes actually happen.

Direct packer buying might lead to geographical division of market territory and this to lower prices on the farm, — direct packer buying might

lead to more intense competition among packers, and thus result in higher prices at the farm.

We know that though by-passing the terminal market reduces costs, the producer is not quite certain that this method is better than the terminal market method. Therefore most producers are well advised to continue to use either the large or smaller terminal to get the best returns for their livestock.

While we have no objection to the packer paying its truckers or agents a fair salary or commission for the work they do, we think the idea of bonusing, usually secret, is unjust. It is an unwarranted expense, and in the long run is deducted from the hog producer. In selling hogs directly to the packers, the producer thinks he is saving handling charges when he actually is helping to cut his own throat. There must be more than one reason why the packer would rather buy hogs in the country and pay bonuses rather than buy on the market, and the main reason, we believe, is his desire to procure a product for less money.

We should always remember that the packer system of country hog buying and bonusing to truck drivers in Ontario became so open to reproach that the farmers themselves decided to form a Hog Marketing Board. It is very noticeable that the biggest objection to this marketing board comes from the truckers who have lost considerable financial advantage. It is also interesting to note that the Provincial Government of Ontario and the Dominion Government authorities aided wherever they could in the formation of the Hog Marketing

(Continued on page 19)

# YOUR DATE FOR '58

# July 14-19

## EDMONTON EXHIBITION

### WESTERN CANADA'S FINEST LIVESTOCK SHOW

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EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION



## Summary of the Alberta Egg Marketing Plan

1. The Alberta Egg Marketing Plan applies to the whole province, except the extreme northern areas.
2. (a) "Designated Agency" means any agency licenced by the Board to receive and handle eggs.  
(b) "Eggs" means eggs of the domestic hen, other than hatching eggs.  
(c) "Marketing includes all handling, processing, storing, shipping, etc., of eggs from the time they are delivered by the producer until they are placed in a retail outlet.  
(d) "Registered Producer" is a person whose name is on the voters' list. (Once the Board is operating, a registered producer will be a person who delivers eggs to the Board.)
3. The purpose of the Plan is to give producers the power, through their own Board, to control the marketing of eggs from producer to retailer.
4. Before the Plan can go into effect it must receive a favorable vote from at least 51% of the registered producers.
5. When a favorable vote is received the Government will set up a Provisional Board of five members, who will proceed at once to put the Plan into action.  
Within two years this Board will be replaced by a Board of seven, elected by the producers.  
The Head Office of the Board shall be in Edmonton.
6. The Board shall have power to
  - (a) licence and regulate designated agencies and dealers;
  - (b) fix maximum and minimum prices at all levels except the final retail price;
  - (c) conduct polls to equalize returns to producers;
  - (d) co-operate with other provinces and with the Dominion Government, for the purpose of marketing eggs.
7. The Board must take no action which will in any way limit production, or which will interfere with the right of a producer to deliver eggs in any quantity, to any designated agency of his choice.
8. For the purpose of electing Directors, the province shall be divided into seven districts, each of which will be represented by one Director on the Board.

## Gas Distribution In Alberta

A. Mabel Barker, F.W.U.A. Dist. 10

Considerable interest has been indicated in the Province regarding supplying farm homes with natural gas from wells which are situated near by. A problem which arises immediately from such a supply is the cost of setting up scrubbing apparatus making such gas suitable for domestic consumption. This, added to the cost of all other equipment needed for the installation of such a rural distribution system would tend to make the cost of such installation considerably higher than what we were accustomed to with rural electrification. When gas for domestic service would be supplied from just one or two wells, there would be a considerable degree of uncertainty to the supply for future use in that area, therefore you would run into the added cost of sharing reserve for this project. However, where a group lives close to a large transmission line carrying scrubbed gas these problems would perhaps not occur, inevitably lowering the cost of the unit.

At the present time there is no government revolving fund set up for the purpose of helping to finance rural gas co-operatives. There is available, however, government assistance in the form of loans under the Co-operative Mar-

keting Association Guarantee Act which can be used for this purpose. This is the same assistance which was used in the earlier years for rural electrification and as you will recall that this type of loan requires that each member make a down payment of 50% of the estimated cost, and the remaining 50% or less can be borrowed under government guarantee from a Treasury Branch or other lending agency at which we understand the present interest rate being 4½%. A co-op for the distribution of natural gas would be set up in a similar manner as the rural electrification co-ops were, but no doubt considerable change would be required in the service contract, etc. Some figures as to cost of a tentative plan which would be in the area where there would be 66 potential users on 44 miles of line, the cost on a basis of steel pipe for this group was a total of \$330,000, which would be \$5,000 each. However in an area where it is possible to use plastic pipe for the transmission of the gas this cost could possibly be considerably lower.

If any locals or districts were contemplating such a plan as this, we believe if they were to contact their utilities company within their area that they could quite possibly get further information regarding design and a system of supply to your area, with details regarding the supply and cost per farm.

For the purpose of electing delegates, each of the seven districts shall be divided into five sub-districts each represented by a delegate elected by the members of that sub-district. Nomination and election of delegates shall be by mail ballot. Delegates shall hold office for two years. Directors shall be elected by delegates at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for two years.

9. Delegates shall meet annually for the purpose of
  - (a) electing directors;
  - (b) receiving reports of the previous year's business;
  - (c) considering future policies of the organization.
10. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly, at least once per month. Special meetings may be called whenever necessary.

Inquiries should be directed to Alberta Egg Marketing Committee, 9934 - 106th Street, Edmonton, Alta.

## CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY CONFERENCE

by Walter Scheidt

Canadian Safety Conference held their fourth session in Edmonton, May 5, 6 and 7.

The following phases of safety were considered: Education, engineering, motor vehicle administration, laws and enforcement, and public action.

Howard K. Gandelot, G.M.C. safety engineer, spoke on progress made in building safer cars.

Medicine Hat received recognition for being the safest city in Canada and the U.S.A. They have 1271 accident free days, a record which no other city with a population of over 20,000, can claim.

Dr. W. H. John, University of Alberta, spoke on the roads of today and yesterday.



## Veterans on the Land

H. G. Hughes, Secretary

The spring farming operations are in their various stages throughout the province as this is written, from nearly completed in the south, through well under way in the central area, and commencing in the north. I was pleased to hear via a recent radio report that at least some of you in the Peace were able to harvest last year's damaged crops. It is the sincere wish of everyone that such a disaster may never recur.

We hear a great deal of late about automation, this age of super mechanization in which we find ourselves. Along with this we find, cropping up around us, numerous instances of corporations, large and small, and forms of government from the local variety on up the line, exhibiting a callous disregard for the rights of the individual. This, to my way of thinking, is a deplorable situation, and points out very clearly why the farmers must have a strong organization to speak for them for, though time heals all, the farmer seems to wear more than his share of the scars.

At the moment I have in mind two specific instances with which you are no doubt familiar to some extent from radio and press reports. One is the situation some of the Innisfail farmers find themselves in, and of which my knowledge is limited to what I have read and heard, and the other is the Bow River Development Project in the Enchant area. Unfortunately I find myself in the middle of this situation, and so am well aware of how much you know of conditions here, and also aware of how very much more has not been made available to you.

In all our dealings with the government on this matter, our F.U.A. Local has been the voice of the farmers, and I'm sure you will understand our resentment at being referred to as a 'Minority Group' when I inform you that the elected committee which is dealing with this matter is backed by 100% of the resident farmers of the area. If all our locals were such 'Minority Groups', what a Union we should have!

It grieves me, as a veteran, to see these situations arise, and yet, if these grave injustices were allowed to go unchallenged, where, in a few years time would be the freedom our comrades in arms gave their lives to preserve.

Diabetes, if neglected, may cause such disabilities as blindness. Any symptoms of diabetes should have medical attention, since early discovery and treatment can usually control the disease.

## Wheat Hauled as Freight On Canadian Railways

YEAR	Wheat Million Tons	Total of Commodities Hauled Million Tons	Percentage Wheat to total Freight Hauled Per Cent
1935	8.3	69.1	12.0
1936	8.5	75.8	11.2
1937	5.1	82.2	6.3
1938	8.6	76.2	11.3
1939	11.1	84.6	13.1
1940	10.6	97.9	10.8
1941	14.8	116.8	12.6
1942	11.6	134.7	8.6
1943	13.4	153.3	8.6
1944	19.2	155.3	12.3
1945	18.9	147.3	12.8
1946	12.2	139.3	8.7
1947	12.9	152.9	8.4
1948	11.2	154.9	7.2
1949	12.9	142.7	9.0
1950	10.2	144.2	7.0
1951	15.4	161.3	9.6
1952	19.0	162.2	11.7
1953	18.5	156.3	11.8
1954	11.5	143.2	8.0
1955	11.4	167.9	6.8
1956	16.3	189.6	8.6
1957	13.1	172.3	7.6

The above table is presented to bring out the overall tendencies about freight. The weight of wheat hauled is decreasing as compared with the total freight hauled in Canada.

During the period of 1935-1939 wheat constituted 10.7 per cent of total freight hauled. In 1957 the figure was 7.6 per cent. This is a drop of over 3 per cent.

## Topics for Debates

Resolved that the Farm unions should follow the negotiation pattern of the labour unions.

Resolved that farmers can get a fair share of the national income by legislation.

Resolved that Western Canada should be zoned for agricultural production.

Resolved that Canada should join the Sterling Bloc.

Resolved that Canada should nationalize the natural resources such as mining and oil.

Resolved that co-ops are best solution to vertical integration of big corporations.

Resolved that the world population growth will overtake our ability to produce food to feed the people.

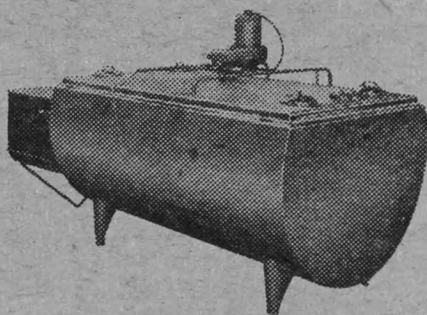
Resolved that the vertical integration of agricultural production would be advantageous to farm people.

Resolved that compulsory control of agricultural production is essential for farmers to obtain parity of income.

Resolved that the quota system of delivering agricultural produce will effectively control over-production.

National Farmers' Union delegates at Denver last month approved the "bargaining power" concept and made it the key stone of their 1958 Action Program.

No community can be prosperous if its capital is drained away.



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## Alberta Egg Marketing Plebiscite

The following excerpt from instructions given to enumerators in connection with the above plebiscite will be of interest to all Alberta poultrymen.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

You are required to conduct the enumeration of all farmers for a vote on a Plan for the Marketing of Commercial Eggs.

#### 1. For each person you enumerate:

(a) Enter his or her name in your "Enumerator's Note Book" completing all the information required therein.

(b) Complete the registration form.

(c) When you have completed your enumeration proceed to complete Form 4 in duplicate from the information contained in the registration forms.

#### 2. On July 11, 1958:

(a) Complete, date at your place of residence, and sign the two copies of the list referred to in paragraph 1 (c) above;

(b) Forward one copy of list (Form 4) and your "Enumerator's Note Book" to the District Agriculturist, who is the Returning Officer under whom you are working.

### THE ELECTION ACT

Your attention is drawn to the following sections of the Election Act relating to enumerators and their duties

(e) each enumerator immediately upon his having taken oath of office shall compile a list of the persons qualified as electors for the polling subdivision at the election then pending, and the list shall

(i) be in Form 4 and in duplicate

(ii) contain the names of the electors alphabetically arranged according to the first letter of their surnames, and in the case of a married woman or widow under her own Christian name and the surname of her husband, using the abbreviation "Mrs." as prefix.

### 16. Persons Whose Names Shall Not Be Placed On The List.

The following persons are disqualified to be registered as electors and shall not vote:

(a) "the judges of the Supreme Court and the District Courts;

(b) a person disqualified from voting under this Act or any Act relating to corrupt practices;

(c) a person undergoing punishment as an inmate of a penal institution for the commission of an offence;

(d) a person who is a patient in a mental hospital or school for mental defectives."

### 3. Persons Whose Names Shall Be Placed on the List.

Except as provided in Section 16, the persons entitled to be registered as electors and to vote at an election under this Act are those persons mentioned in the following section — (4).

4. (a) the class of electors who shall be entitled to be registered as such and to vote on said plebiscite shall be those persons who keep within the province (designated area), fifty (50) or more head of female fowl;

(b) For the purpose of conducting a vote person(s) includes any partnership, or firm, or company, or a society formed under any Act, or any body of persons corporate or unincorporated;

(c) In the case of man and wife, or father and son or daughter agreements, the person registered shall receive the ballot. The person(s) owning a flock shall receive one ballot only;

(d) All female fowl maintained on a single premises, regardless of number, shall be regarded as one flock.

(e) The persons who meet the requirements of Section 4, subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d), shall be entitled to vote regardless of their citizenship or age.

5. The enumerator shall, before 12:00 midnight on July 11, 1958, deliver the list of electors so certified to the District Agriculturist, Returning Officer.

### "Penalties for Non-Performance of Duties

30. (1) An enumerator or Returning Officer who corruptly

(a) omits from the list of electors the name of a person entitled to have his name entered thereon, or

(b) inserts or retains on the list of electors the name of a person who is not entitled to have his name inserted or retained, is in each case guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a penalty of one dollar and costs for each such omission, insertion or retention, or the penalty may be recovered by suit in the District Court of the district in which the said electoral division is wholly or partially situated.

155. An officer engaged in an election who is guilty of a wilful act or omission in contravention of this Act shall in addition to any other penalty or liability to which he may be subject forfeit to any person aggrieved thereby a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars."

The following additional information is of interest.

#### Dates:

Enumeration — June 16 - July 11.

Revision dates — July 17 and 18.

(The enumerators will be at home on these dates for purposes of revision)  
Posting of lists: July 21, in offices of D.A's.

Ballots mailed out — August 4.

Ballots must be returned by August 30th.

For further information please write the Egg Marketing Committee at 9934-106th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

## Gibbons Honours Old Timer

by Mrs. H. Elzinga

The F.U.A. local 618 of Gibbons honoured Mr. George H. Dunfield on his 90th birthday.

Many friends and relatives called in to offer congratulations. Despite his age Mr. Dunfield, is alert, active and loves to talk about the wild west. The highlight of his regale, is when 1000 Indians camped across the road from their home. He was born on April 29th, at Renfrew. In 1905 he came west, and settled on a farm near Dewinton. Here, he joined the Farmers of Equity, which was one of the first unions in Alberta. He was also an active member of the United Church, and served as councillor of M.D. Lambton. Mr. Dunfield was an ardent supporter of farm organizations. In 1955 the Farmers' Union presented him with a scroll and life membership. On special occasions he proudly wears his F.U.A. tie.

His many friends and neighbours join in wishing that this day may long be remembered by him as a happy memory.

## Here's What's Wrong With The Economy

Population of Canada .....	16,000,000
People 60 or over .....	6,200,000
Balance left to do the work .....	9,800,000
People 21 and under .....	5,400,000
Balance left to do the work .....	4,400,000
People in Government .....	2,100,000
Balance left to do the work .....	2,300,000
Armed Forces .....	1,000,000
Balance left to do the work .....	1,300,000
People in hospitals and asylums .....	290,000
Balance left to do the work .....	1,010,000
People in jails .....	45,000
Balance left to do the work .....	965,000
People on unemployment insurance .....	135,000
Balance left to the work .....	830,000
Disability pensioners .....	660,000
Balance left to do the work .....	170,000
Bums and unemployable persons .....	169,998
Balance left to the work .....	2

Two! Only TWO! You and me — and you'd better get a wiggle on, because I'm getting pretty tired of running this country all by myself.

—Courtesy of the Alberta Civil Service Bulletin







# Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited

DEAR FRIENDS:

On July 3rd and 4th the annual meeting of the A.L.C. will be held in Edmonton.

Annual meetings are an integral part of the co-operative movement. At that time delegate representation is present from all parts of Alberta. Problems affecting farmers' livestock business are thoroughly discussed, marketing, itself the prime business of the A.L.C., reviewed and anticipated.

Co-operative shipping associations will be well represented while membership at large will also have delegate representation from districts not served by associations.

Representation from members at large is usually considerably less than from associations. Ample provision has been made for the election of the latter but few areas have availed themselves of the opportunity.

The meeting will review A.L.C. business for the year ending May 31, 1958. It will find that during that year A.L.C. volume has held up well with the handling of approximately

390,000 hogs

180,000 cattle and calves

17,000 sheep

The meeting will follow up resolutions that were passed a year ago and will no doubt introduce others at this session.

The production and sale of livestock has been a continuing source of cash income for the Alberta farmer. Production has reached record levels, disposition on a satisfactory basis is imperative.

The Prairie Provinces are always in a surplus position. They do not have the human population in large enough numbers to absorb the meat that is produced. It's only logical then that the marketing of livestock assumes an important place. Each producer has a responsibility in this regard. The individual, with only a few head of cattle and hogs, may think that his production will not affect the market position but collectively the small producer is the major producer.

Marketing is of sufficient importance, in fact it's all important, to warrant close attention at all times and not only when prices are at low levels. It's a common failing during periods of satisfactory prices to neglect organization. To once again revert to the general status of the rugged individualist forgetting that the individualist in a highly organized economy is always vulnerable.

Because there are people who are constantly aware of the necessity of organization, who give freely of their time and are not discouraged by the apparent indifference of many, co-operative annual meetings will continue to be held and self help programs will continue to be sponsored.

If you have the time and the inclination come to the A.L.C. annual meeting this year. You'll be more than welcome.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. WINKELAAR, General Manager,

ALBERTA LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED.



## EXCERPTS FROM THE SUBMISSION BY THE I.F.U.C. TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Ottawa, May, 1958

"We appreciate the pronouncement of this government in regard to the agricultural policy which you plan to inaugurate."

"However, there is one large group of producers in Canada who are still in a very difficult position, and who are not all sure that adequate provision is going to be made for them in government programs. We refer to the grain producers of western Canada. Their economic position is a most unhappy one. Caught in a period of rising costs, falling prices, and restricted deliveries, these farm people have about reached the end of their economic resources."

"In 1840, 70% of the population of Canada were engaged in agricultural production. In 1940 the percentage was 33% — and in 1956 it was 13%."

"Essentially, what we are being forced to do in our farming is to substitute capital for labor."

"This displacement has occurred, not on the basis of farming skills or efficiency, but largely on the basis of available capital and, to a lesser extent, on age or training for other occupations."

"For example, a 1% surplus usually results in price declines of from 4% to 8%, depending upon the commodity."

"As has always occurred throughout history, when farmers are under economic pressure they use their soil capital."

"THAT TECHNOLOGY Will CONTINUE TO ADVANCE. (... changes which have been taking place in agriculture are going to continue)."

"The important fact to keep in mind is that if these changes do continue, we can expect that the problems they bring about will also continue. This means that the problem of available capital, and the problem of surpluses depressing prices, are not going to disappear. , , ,"

"THAT THE FAMILY FARM SHOULD BE MAINTAINED."

"(If the family-type farm is to be maintained, . . .) We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of a national policy of farm credit."

"... farm credit should be made available for four main purposes:

- (a) Long-term.
- (b) Shorter term loans for buildings . . . .
- (c) Shorter-term credit for purchase of machinery . . .
- (d) Working capital."

"All these types of credit should be integrated under one scheme. In certain cases this would involve Dominion-Provincial co-operation. Incorporated in this scheme should be supervision and advice to the prospective purchaser."

"Surpluses of even small amounts, whether temporary or permanent in nature, have a very depressing effect on prices . . . Over a period of years, it is unlikely that these surpluses will amount to more than a small percentage of our total production. Various policies can be designed to meet this difficulty."

"Farm organizations favor the greater use of producer marketing boards as a self-help measure."

"Anything that can be done to encourage international trade will work to the benefit of agriculture and will enable us to sell more of our products on the world market. . . . it is imperative that we re-assess our national trade policies."

"There are great possibilities for utilizing surplus food to help underdeveloped countries. The most hopeful approach to this problem appears to be long-term agreements with the countries concerned to supply them on a yearly basis with certain surplus food products, to be sold in their own country for local currency."

"In a hungry world, the potentials of food production in North America might well prove to be an irresistible attraction."

"... governments should be warranted in directing this into certain lines of production. It would be advantageous to have surplus production of easily-stor-

ed goods that could be used to good advantage in other parts of the world."

"If we are to have a surplus, it is highly desirable that it be in the form of such storable products, . . . ."

"That assistance to under-developed countries of the world should be greatly expanded, using wheat as development capital."

"That the Government should continue its efforts in the United Nations to put into practical operation a plan for (a Food Bank as proposed by the World Food and Agricultural Organization.)"

"The retention of the Crow's Nest Pass freight agreement is essential to the grain industry. We recommend too that the operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway be on a toll-free basis."

"A system of deficiency payments that would give the grain producer some much-needed cash to carry on his farming operations."

"The absolute necessity of soil and water conservation is accepted by all Canadians. We would urge that a national soil and water conservation agency be set up by the Government immediately."

"... the most important measure which can be undertaken to conserve the soil and water resources of Canada is to see that agriculture is maintained in a prosperous condition."

"This combination of factors has given producers increased incentive, through force of circumstance, to seek a higher price for the product which they produce (in the form of deficiency payments)."

"It is the view of the farm unions that the price received by producers for farm products should bear a relationship to the cost of production."

"The difference between the ten-year cost relationship price and the price actually received by producers in the 1955-1956 crop year forms the basis for the request for deficiency payment on these grains."

"... our request for deficiency payments for the 1955-56 crop year would stand at 28c per bushel for wheat, 1c for oats, and 8c for barley."

"On the 1956-57 crop year, our request for deficiency payment would stand at 26c for wheat, 21c for oats, and 26c for barley."



# From A Point of Law

by A. M. Brownlee

## From a Point of Law COMPENSATION IN EXPROPRIATION CASES

In recent years development of this Province has been such that it becomes necessary to expropriate farm lands for utilities such as power lines, gas and oil pipe lines, as well as provincial and municipal roads. In all cases, the corporation, whether commercial or municipal is vested with statutory authority to take the necessary lands either by agreement or by expropriation. It is, of course, more satisfactory both to the corporation and the land owner to negotiate an agreement so as to avoid the trouble and expense of arbitration proceedings in regard to the compensation to be paid to the land owner. Whichever method of land acquisition is used, the land owner must be properly and adequately compensated. It is doubtful whether the principles which are applied in determining compensation are generally known to land owners, and it is therefore the purpose of this article to outline these principles in a general way. For this purpose we will confine ourselves to the principles which apply when the acquisition of land is for the purposes of the construction of municipal roads.

Under The Municipal District Act the amount of compensation to be paid for expropriated land is to be determined in the following manner:

- (a) The value of the land taken and of all improvements to it is first calculated.
- (b) The damage to the remaining land is next computed together with the original cost of extra fencing made necessary by the expropriation.
- (c) From the total of the above amounts it is then necessary to deduct the amount by which the remaining land has been increased in value as a result of the construction of the municipal road.

Dealing first with the land actually taken, the rule is that the owner is entitled to have the market value of the land based upon the most advantageous use to which the property is adapted or could reasonably be applied. Nothing is allowable on merely sentimental or aesthetic grounds or any other ground which does not affect value. The term "market value" has been variously defined, but for our purposes may be described as "the value that a vendor not compelled to sell, selling under pressure, but desirous of selling, is to get from a purchaser not bound to buy, but willing to buy". This rule may be modified by the exception that in the absence of a market value, the intrinsic value or value to the owner is the proper measure of compensation. In other words, it would not merely be the market value on a sale, but the actual value of the property to the land owner which would be allowed.

Having determined the value of the land taken, the next consideration is the damage to the remaining land. This type of damage is sometimes referred to as "injurious affection"; in other words, the remaining property may be depreciated in value and can therefore be said to have been injuriously affected. A good illustration of this type of damage can be found in cases where a road is built in such a location so that it divides the remaining portions of the owner's land with the result that these remaining portions become more difficult to use as a farming unit, and the land owner may have to arrange some means for crossing the road with his livestock and farm machinery in the course of carrying on his farming business. It should also be kept in mind that when farm lands are severed in this manner they may be very difficult to sell and, in fact only be saleable at a reduced value. It is understandable that under these circumstances a farmer who may be about ready to sell his land and retire may suffer damages by such severance which

will require considerable compensation.

Finally, consideration must be given to the amount by which the remaining property has been increased in value as a result of the construction of the municipal road. In this connection regard must be had to the particular and special benefits received by the land owner in question over and above the general public benefit because the land owner is entitled to his share in that general public benefit. The only deduction which can be made from the amount of compensation calculated in the above manner is the amount of the particular and special benefits to the land owner. It would seem that these special benefits might be either greater accessibility to his land by the construction of an all-weather road, or the enhancement of the value of his land from the standpoint of saleability as a result of the improvement in the type of road serving the land.

One other point should be kept in mind in determining the actual market value of expropriated land. It is a generally accepted principle in compensation cases that no farmer would sell a relatively small portion of his land for the same price per acre at which he would sell the whole parcel of land. It follows from this that if five to 10 acres from a quarter section are expropriated, the fair market value per acre should be somewhat higher than the value which would be set in the event of the sale of the whole quarter section.

There are many Court decisions on such questions as the amount of compensation for trees and shelter belts, removal of buildings and so on. No two cases are exactly alike and it is therefore recommended that any farmer being subjected to expropriation should seek separate advice having regard to the facts of his particular case.

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For those who need increased quantities of iron in their diet, there should be more emphasis on such iron-rich foods as beef, liver, heart, kidney and brains. Dried fruits including raisins, apricots and prunes should be added to the menu.



# Grimshaw Railway

Northwestern Alberta is waging a battle to have the federal government's projected \$65,000,000 railway run through that area but there is no indication of what the final verdict will be

A Peace River delegation met the Federal Cabinet and received an excellent hearing. Premier Manning, in a letter, favors the Grimshaw route. This area has about 64,000 persons living in it whereas there are only about 9,000 in the remainder of Northern Alberta. Construction of the railway out of Grimshaw would provide greater potential development of the entire north country. Either of these suggested routes would serve the mineral rich Pine Point in the territories equally well, but the Grimshaw route would also serve areas which would be missed entirely by the Waterways route.

The MacGregor commission reports that the route should be from McMurray north. Hon Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources is quoted in Hansard as saying, "The railways have presented their survey of construction to the Federal Government". The Minister considers it a private report and does not table it. To us, this means a decision has been made but not announced. The MacGregor commission report could be the nub of the decision. In the controversy as to where the proposed northern railway should be built there are a number of questions which need to be asked and properly answered:

## 1) Which is the most costly route to build?

The distance from Waterways to Pine Point as compared with the distance from Grimshaw to Pine Point is within 40 miles. Therefore, the total cost for each alternative is comparable.

On page 94 the MacGregor Commission reports: "When the bridges are taken into account, the railway from McMurray will be slightly more expensive than if it were built from Grimshaw".

## 2) What are the potential resources which can be tapped along the route? 2a) Minerals: Where are the iron deposits?

Large deposits of low grade sedimentary iron is north of Hines Creek. Iron Content varies from 18% to 25% (See MacGregor report page 27 and 52-54). One formation on Notikewin River is estimated to be over a million tons. The proximity of iron, coal and natural gas gives this route a tremendous advantage. The question is why should it be passed up?

## 2b) Where are the forest reserves?

There are forest reserves along both routes (see MacGregor report page 48). The best forest stands are from Grimshaw to Keg River Post. Then there is a fair stand from Keg River Post to Upper Hay River. On Waterways Route the park reservations include about 50% of the mileage. Also, this stand is of the lowest rating on the scale. So, on this score, there is no doubt which route will best serve the forest industry.

## 2c) Where are the oil reserves?

The oil and gas reserves are mainly in the Peace River areas. The Grimshaw route will service this development. The railway from Edmonton to Waterways already serves the McMurray tar sands area. The space between Waterways and Pine Point offers practically no possibilities in petroleum resources.

## 2d) Where are the agriculture resources?

The farm lands are along the Grimshaw route. There are about 4,761,000 acres of arable land in this territory. In the remainder of Northern Alberta there are only 804,000 acres of arable land (MacGregor report page 68).

## 2e) The settled area is from Grimshaw to Pine Point. From Waterways to Pine Point about 160 miles of the railway will go through the park reservation.

## Why build a railway through it?

From the point of view of the future business and the possible development of Northern Alberta, keeping in mind, petroleum products, forest reserves, minerals, agricultural products and people, we are of the opinion that the Grimshaw route is far more feasible than the Waterways. Why then did the MacGregor Commission report go in favour of the Waterways route? On page 64, the commission says, "the Grimshaw line . . . would traverse the best agricultural land that remains in the North".

If economics are the major determinants, why favour an uneconomic situation? This concept comes far more into focus, when the Federal Government is expected to subsidize this construction to the tune of \$20,000,000. The Provincial government expects to donate the right of way and subsidize about \$7,000,000 bridge costs. Then it becomes so much more important that the people of Alberta should take a good look at this project.

It is interesting to hear how non-farm groups preach economic justification to other groups. Why not apply this line of reasoning to selection of the route from Grimshaw to Pine Point? If economics is economics why not apply economics?.

The MacGregor Commission states in several instances that the line "may" or "should" be built from Waterways. On page 94, they attempt to set the reasons for this. These "reasons" turn out to be a clear statement that it will cost more money from Waterways!!! We have been unable to find any other "reasons". The argument leaves us a bit bewildered.

---

The disease tetanus or lockjaw is contracted through a wound infected by the tetanus germ, usually picked up from the ground. Immunization against this agonizing and often fatal disease may be given to children at the same time as immunization against diphtheria and whooping cough.



# Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone 40375

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2113 - 29th Ave., S.W., Calgary.

F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

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## May Membership Record

DISTRICT	May	To Date	May	To Date	May	To Date	May	To Date	To Date
	Men	Men	Women	Women	Assoc.	Assoc.	Jrs.	Jrs.	Total
District 1	9	1244	4	388	---	1	2	229	1862
District 2	138	1167	34	305	---	1	27	217	1690
District 3	14	1529	2	369	---	---	1	251	2149
District 4	5	1906	---	463	---	---	---	413	2782
District 5	22	1300	7	524	---	5	9	343	2172
District 6	16	2617	13	956	---	11	6	430	4014
District 7	35	2504	9	747	1	5	6	380	3636
District 8	3	1835	1	465	---	---	2	271	2571
District 9	14	2063	11	595	1	4	8	301	2963
District 10	17	2414	9	584	---	10	1	218	3226
District 11	46	1249	16	437	---	11	10	155	1852
District 12	38	1661	16	632	---	9	5	251	2553
District 13	12	745	8	289	---	3	5	132	1169
District 14	13	1616	5	362	---	2	4	185	2165
TOTAL	382	23850	135	7116	2	62	86	3776	34804

FRONT PAGE STORY

June is the month of F.U.A. picnics and Field Days. This photo was taken at the University Farm on June 7th.  
Mr. E. F. Iddins and Mr. Fritz Wuth, F.U.A. fieldmen spent a few days in Edmonton on F.U.A. official business. Mr. Iddins works in F.U.A. District 2 and Mr. Wuth in F.U.A. District 4.

Farm Safety Week  
July 20 - 26

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. A. W. Platt, president of the FUA, Mr. Gordon Harrold, chairman of Alberta Wheat Pool, and Mr. Alf Gleave, president of Saskatchewan Farmers' Unions have been appointed to the advisory committee for the Canadian Wheat Board.



## TRENDS IN LIVESTOCK MARKETING

(Continued from page 9)

Board in order to endeavour to correct the shameful practices which had been in existence.

We believe that the packers in Alberta should agree amongst themselves to relinquish the practice of bonusing truckers to circumvent the market and deliver hogs direct to the packing plants. Unless they do this, sooner or later the Alberta hog producers will insist on forming a Marketing Board in order that they might get for themselves the full value of the hog they will be marketing.

We do not intend to state that marketing boards will effect immediate betterment in all agricultural marketing conditions, but properly staffed with experienced personnel, they should be able to give a little more stability and possibly a wider market to many of the agricultural products presently marketed in Alberta.

Many livestock producers all over Alberta long ago saw the need for organization to procure a fair proportion of the packers' dollar for their product. Consequently many co-operative livestock shipping associations were formed throughout the Province. These associations have performed a valuable function in gathering and assembling livestock for sale by their own marketing association on the Edmonton and Calgary Stockyards. This major association is known as the Alberta Livestock Co-operative and is always in the forefront when it comes to representing the livestock producers. It has an intelligent and courteous staff in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. The members of this staff are acquainted with the problems of the greater part of the livestock producers in Alberta, and are well able to handle any of the marketing of livestock for these producers.

The organized agricultural producers hope that through increased bargaining power protected by laws which can easily be enforced he will be equipped to meet on equal terms, those great bargaining collectives known as corporations presently operating in the processing and distribution field. The organized producer hopes that the great amount of money annually paid by consumers of agricultural produce will be fairly and equitably divided and distributed between these three groups (producer, processor, retailer) whose labour and capital produce it. By better agricultural bargaining the producer hopes to come closer to that goal of all good government, the accomplishment of the greatest good for the greatest number.

## JUNIOR QUEEN ATTENDANTS



**IRENE JONES** of Donalda, the second place contestant in the Junior F.U.A. Queen Contest is an active member of the local church choir; editor of the high school paper and has been an active member of the 4-H movement. Irene also plays softball and loves horseback riding.



**MARILYN ANDREWS** of Bremner, the third place contestant in the Junior F.U.A. Queen Contest is an active member of the Junior F.U.A.; Young People's group; Teen Club and is president of the local C.G.I.T. Marilyn takes a keen interest in school and community activities.

## Notice to Producers of Commercial Eggs

Any producer eligible to vote on the plebiscite on a proposed plan to Regulate and Control the Marketing of Commercial Eggs who believes his name was omitted from the list of eligible electors may apply to have his name placed on the list of eligible electors.

Contact the nearest District Agriculturist's office or the enumerator for the area during the period July 14 - 18. Each local enumerator will be at his place of residence between the hours of 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. on July 17th and 18th. No applications will be accepted after 5 P.M., July 18th, 1958.

Watch local papers and radio announcements for any change in these dates.



**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA**

**ROBT. H. McMILLAN**  
Chief Returning Officer



## DEMURRAGE CHARGES ON BULK GRAIN

Submission against demurrage charges on bulk grain unloaded in public and semi-public terminal elevators, presented to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. The briefs were read by Interprovincial Farm Union Council, United Grain Growers, and Western Agricultural Conference. This hearing took place on Sept. 10, 1956 in Ottawa.

When the railways announced two years ago they planned to levy penalties ranging between \$3 and \$7 daily on grain-filled cars delayed more than 48 hours at terminals, a battle between the railways and grain interests developed.

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council, representing the Farm Unions of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia took a stand against the proposed penalties. They argued: the railways themselves admitted that this proposal was unfair and not necessary. Quote from brief "It appears to be merely another move of the railways to secure revenue increase, largely at the expense of the agricultural industry." "It is hard to visualize how any further costs increases can be levied on the grain farmer at the present time, when the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat, compared with the 1935-39 dollar value has fallen from \$1.28 to 65c in the last ten years." "The financial statement of the C.P.R. for 1955, for example, shows net railway earnings at \$37,326,718 after taxes—an increase of \$10.3 million over the previous years."

### U.G.G. POINT OF VIEW —

"Bulk grain destined for terminal elevators is also a unique commodity from the standpoint of railway operation. It is more than the principal commodity they handle; it is the very basis of their existence. Western Canada was opened up and the building of railways was subsidized as a matter of national policy so that agriculture could produce grain for export. It is the only commodity, which, as a matter of national policy moves under rates which are

statutory. If these are low from a ton-mile standpoint, there is alleviation in the fact that grain moves in great volume, in heavily loaded cars, in long haul, and to some considerable extent in solid trainloads. Essential characteristics of the traffic, including vast volume, year-round availability, and the loss of parcel identity under bulk handling by grade, all lend themselves to economies in handling which are not available with other traffic. But such economies are dependent upon certain conditions which apply alike to the marketing as well as to the transportation of western grain. One of these is a continuous flow of grain through what are often referred to as the pipelines of supply, of which country elevators, box-cars, terminal elevators and ships all form a part. To play their essential part in that pipeline movement, and to do so economically, it is essential for the railways to have constantly a large number of box-cars loaded with grain. At any given moment many of these will be in actual motion in trains. Others inevitably are stationary awaiting their turn, on country sidings, at divisional points, at inspection points, in marshalling yards or at terminal points. How long they wait, and where, is essentially a matter of railway convenience and economy. So also there must constantly be a great number of empty box-cars, following unloading at terminals, to be returned for new loading, as rapidly and in order as may best suit railway convenience and economy. Of these, at any given moment, only a certain proportion will be in actual motion. Such facts are not a matter of reproach to shippers, to the railways, to terminal elevators or to merchandisers, including the The Canadian Wheat Board. These are simply some of the essential facts of grain movement.

It may happen, and undoubtedly it has happened to suit railway convenience and economy that at times loaded box-cars should reach terminal points more rapidly than they can be unloaded, or when space would be available for the grain. Probably that will

continue to happen. If so, it must be recognized as one of the basic facts of grain transportation. It may be something which the railways are unable to correct in their operating procedure and for which they are not to be reproached. But it is something they can change by threatening penalties against shippers of grain for something which is quite beyond control by such shippers."

"The only limitation upon the railways' daily loading is their own capacity, and their own assessment of present and prospective conditions."

The Western Agricultural Conference brief which represented Wheat Pools and Co-ops argued that the demurrage charges would eventually be charged against the individual producers, while the producers were in no way responsible for the delay of unloading at the terminals. The brief stated very emphatically the the efficiency of unloading depended upon the railways performance, and that the flow of grain to the terminals depended to a very large extent upon the government agency. The Alberta Wheat Pool maintained a counsel which looked after the interests of the western farmers.

### FOR GRAIN CARS — 10 DAYS FREE TIME ALLOWED

The board's decision, effective July 1, provides:

- Free time of 10 days for the unloading of grain consigned to public and semi-public elevators west of Port Arthur-Fort William.

- Ten days' free time at the Lakehead with the proviso that no part of the period between March 1 and the opening of lake navigation at the Lakehead will be counted.

The board said the additional free days above 19 at the lakehead were allowed chiefly because of congestion of elevators there before the opening of navigation.

This congestion "is inherent in the marketing and transportation of the tremendous volume of grain that moves through two ports and



## F.W.U.A. Hi-Lites

Stony Plain FWUA #501 report a good meeting and that they hope to have Mrs. Gibeau soon to tell more about the duties of directors and sub-directors. A farewell party for two of the local's members has been planned, also plan to serve lunch at another auction sale. No picnic to be held Farmers' Day but a dance, with door prizes, will be held in the evening.

\* \* \*

Pine Hill FWUA #1013 (Red Deer) report a very busy meeting — with a number of plans made and activities agreed to. An invitation was sent to Burnt Lake FWUA and one accepted from Shady Nook.

\* \* \*

Three Hills FWUA #1018 have set up a committee of two to study price spreads on white bread and eggs respectively. A delegate is to be sent to Farm Young People's Week and \$35.00 to be donated for expenses. A picnic is to be held at Pine Lake on Farmers' Day. Donations were made to various clubs and societies.

\* \* \*

Berrywater FWUA #1202 (Vulcan) are sending a delegate to Farm Young People's Week. Material is being collected for a Scrapbook on Scotland. \$60.00 is to be paid to Unitarian Service Comm. for another year's adoption of (East) Indian boy, Donka Paparao.

the necessity of having a large 'buildup' of supply of cars of grain there for the opening of navigation each year," the board said.

Hugh Wardrope, assistant chief commissioner, said the transportation by the railways of the Canadian grain crop to terminals is unique, differing substantially from the transportation of all other commodities.

"Under the circumstances, I am of the opinion that the free time allowance period of two days proposed to be made applicable by the railways would be unjust and unreasonable in respect to grain traffic transported to terminal elevators in Western Canada.

"The western grain crop of Canada is traditionally one of Canada's principal exports and consequently I think such traffic should be accorded a more liberal free time allowance for unloading than that proposed to be made applicable by the railways."

Jefferson FWUA #1401 (Cardston) are beginning work on handicraft for the annual convention. The bulletin on Education was found most interesting. A report was given on the excellent program at the summer conference in Lethbridge.

\* \* \*

Baintree FWUA #1001 (Rockyford) report a very successful Bingo. Door prizes of doilies, home made candy and cakes were donated by the members.

\* \* \*

Westlock FWUA #308 say they found the Newsflashes, as usual, interesting. A good deal of discussion re the June 7th conference took place, also the handicraft for annual convention. All those who made the trip to Vancouver were delighted with the holiday and the other members were pleased with the cards sent to them and flowers brought back for them.

\* \* \*

Ranfurly FWUA #610 held a lively discussion on the Education Brief. Several reports on various matters were heard — concert and dance being quite successful. Lunch to be served at cemetery on clean-up day. Local members to attend conference in Vegreville in lieu of holding local meeting. Coloured slides of Scotland were much enjoyed.

\* \* \*

Viking South FWUA #807 members brought used hats, jewellery and purses to be sent to Ponoka Mental Hospital, also used clothing for Unitarian Services. Members were chosen for a study of different products for information on price spreads. Plans for Farmers' Day were discussed.

\* \* \*

Warner FWUA #1402 formed committees to study price spreads on food products. Farmers' Day plans were discussed. Local to attend conference in Lethbridge instead of holding a meeting.

\* \* \*

Ghost Pine FWUA #1024 (Three Hills) will be sending a delegate to Farm Young People's Week. Plan to hold a picnic on Farmers' Day. Mrs. A. J. Cameron, guest speaker, gave a talk on what the FWUA has done and also future possibilities.

\* \* \*

West Wind FWUA #1217 (Pincher Creek) report varied activities both useful and interesting. This local donated a sum of money toward a new incubator for the local hospital. A pot luck dinner will be held on Farmers' Day, and a picnic later on.

\* \* \*

Swalwell FWUA #1017 report that the Cancer film showing was well attended and found to be very educational. \$161.00 has been collected on the cancer drive so far. A delegate is to be sent to Farm Young People's Week. Booklet on education is being read by each member and passed on.

\* \* \*

The Park Grove FWUA #609 (Gegreville) are happy to accept an invitation to attend the Vegreville W.I. Birthday

## New Appointment



WALLACE T. BERRY

Mr. Wallace T. Berry has been appointed the new general manager of the Alberta Poultry Marketers Ltd. He took over the office on June 16th. He has been with this organization since discharge from the R.C.A.F. He served as a branch manager from the Edmonton office, and then he was transferred to Calgary where he was manager of the Calgary plant.

Wallace T. Berry is the son of Mr. George Berry, manager of the Co-op Press, Edmonton.

Mr. J. I. Wright retired after many years of valuable service.

Party. Plans are being made to send a delegate to Farm Young People's Week. Guest speaker for the afternoon was district home economist — Miss Masculuk.

\* \* \*

Okotoks FWUA #1208 have prepared a brief on price spreads on eggs, to be sent to central office. Plans have been made for a picnic on Farmers' Day. Many girls of this local would like to have a sewing club and it is hoped that this can be arranged.

\* \* \*

Heath FWUA #703 (Wainwright) heard a report on the float for Frontier Day Parade and the members are making flowers for it. Due to many celebrations for Wainwright's 50th anniversary (June 16-21) no plans have been made for Farmers' Day. Mrs. L. Belik spoke at the close of the meeting.

\* \* \*

due to Tangent local holding a ball South Eaglesham FWUA #108 opened the meeting with a roll call which was answered by "What we would give the King and Queen for dinner if they visited us." Farmers' Day picnic postponed (Continued on page 22)





## Our Readers Talk It Over - CURRENT EVENTS

### Open Forum

Dear Editor:

All citizens who are interested in the affairs of government should know about the "Huge Deficit" which will show in the federal budget. The big headlines in the newspapers have drawn attention to the fact. How many people will wonder why there is to be a large deficit shown in the national financial account?

Is there such a huge deficit in our national production? Or are we short of cars or farm implements, or oil or gas, or the thousands of articles that are usually to be found in our stores? Are we short of highways or bridges, or the material to build them; of transportation, harbours or ships, the means of communication, or even houses of legislative assemblies and parliament? No! But mostly we are short of cash to pay our bills from day to day, and also our taxes. Ah! taxes. As the Scotsman said, "there is nothing surer than death and taxes".

Yes, taxes were needed to build all the public facilities previously referred to and more taxes are needed for their upkeep; but even if kept in top shape the taxes still go on and the people never get a break in the way of a cash dividend from these public assets, with the notable exception of the Alberta oil dividend.

Why not give some thought to this little problem and try to figure out why, after having built billions of dollars worth of assets, they never yield any direct cash dividend to the citizens who built them.

The answer of course is that the present financial policy does not reflect realities but only financial fiction. That is why debts are unpayable and continue to mount.

H. E. Nichols.

Dear Editor:

In the May issue of our paper the Manager of Alberta Livestock Co-op comes to grips with the vital question of hog quality. He suggests the money paid out for premiums would perhaps be more effective if used for additional extension work.

I feel the trouble lies in the plentiful feed situation. Rather than see the grain unsold many of us are selling it in the one way it can be sold — on the hoof, fat or lean. Therefore, the real salvation of our hog industry lies, not in the abolition of the premium, but rather, in doubling it; so a man will quickly see it would pay him to work for better grades and lighter weights especially.

The farmer is pretty shrewd. He knows more than we credit him for, how to

breed and feed, and he knows there are lots of good foundation stock in the country when he decides it will pay to get them.

It would be better to do away with the support price, than the premium. Five million dollars per year looks like a lot of money to pay out in premiums. But twice that would still be well spent if it would result in good lean bacon. The plain fact is that getting rid of this surplus barley through overfat pork, is going to turn the consumer away, and the general economy of the country is going to suffer through further depression in Agriculture — which will cost the country much more than the 26 million in premiums from '53 to '57 inclusive.

There could be a wider spread in favour of grade A, also. That is something the packers could influence. Or do the present differentials reflect their appraisal of grades?

All the lectures and advice won't cut much ice. Let the premium be four dollars for the A's and there will very soon be results.

E. W. Davies.

### This and That

Very small boy coming home from first day of school. "Ain't goin' tomorrow," he said.

"Why not dear?" his mother asked.  
"Well, I can't read and I can't write and the teacher won't let me talk, so what's the use of going."

\* \* \*

The old-fashioned man who never thought anything of walking three or four miles to school has a grandson who doesn't think much of it either.

\* \* \*

Wife: "The Army won't take my husband because he has flat feet. Are flat feet grounds for divorce?"

Attorney: "Not until you can prove his feet were in the wrong flat."

\* \* \*

Uncle: "And what were your father's last words?"

Johnny: "He didn't have any. Mamma was with him to the very end."

\* \* \*

"Why are you crying, Johnny," asked teacher.

"I hate school and I have to stay until I'm 16."

"You should cry! I have to stay here until I'm 65."

\* \* \*

"I thought your doctor told you to stop all drinks."

"You don't see any getting by me do you?"

### Farmers Beware

Complaints have been received at the Head Office to the effect that some accounting firms have been intimidating farmers about income tax. May we remind all farmers to make use of our income tax service. We hope to give a full account in the next issue of how people are scared into this gimmick.

### DISTRICT 6 F.W.U.A. CONFERENCE

District 6 held an F.W.U.A. Conference in Edmonton at the F.U.A. office on Wednesday, June 11, with Mrs. Paul Dowhaniuk, district director, in charge, assisted by Mrs. L. Carleton, alternate director.

The conference opened by singing "O Canada."

Credential and resolutions committees were set up with Mrs. Marion Flach on the credential committee and Mrs. Gittins and Mrs. Stimpfle on the resolutions committee.

Guest speakers were Mr. Bill Perkins, farm safety director of the Alberta Safety Council; Mr. W. A. Moisey, F.U.A. director of extension; Mr. A. M. Brownlee, speaking on 'Laws Relating to Women'; Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, F.W.U.A. vice-president; and Dr. H. E. Smith of the C.M.H.A.

A delicious lunch was served in the afternoon by the Edmonton F.W.U.A. local and the coffee money collected was donated to the C.M.H.A.

Three resolutions were discussed and passed regarding Impaired Drivers, Private Farm Property and the Estate Tax Bill.

About 45 ladies attended and in view of the interest shown it was agreed that District 6 would continue to hold conferences each year.

### F.W.U.A. - HILITES . . .

(Continued from page 21)

tournament. The matter of a course in home nursing will be taken up at the next meeting.

\* \* \*

Imperial FWUA #621 (Vegreville) had each member answer roll call with a household hint. July and August meetings are to be held in the evening at 9:30 p.m.



# **FARMERS!**

**NOW YOU CAN INSURE YOUR CAR  
AND TRUCK TO PARTICIPATE IN**

## **F.U.A. AUTO INSURANCE POOL**

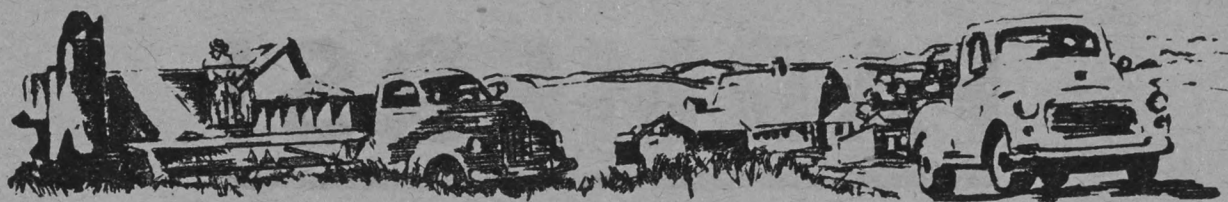
**JOIN WITH THE THOUSANDS OF  
OTHER ALBERTA FARMERS  
TO GET YOUR INSURANCE**

### **AT COST**

**SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT  
of  
CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & CASUALTY  
COMPANY**

**IF THERE IS NO AGENT IN YOUR DISTRICT WRITE —  
THE F.U.A. OFFICE FOR INFORMATION.**





# ATTENTION!

## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL MEMBERS

### YOU OWN YOUR POOL ELEVATOR

It operates to give you fair and honest treatment and service at cost. It pays no profit to investors. Surplus earnings are returned to you as patronage dividends.

Your agent is in charge. He has the responsibility of operating it for the benefit of all patrons. You are asked to give him your full co-operation.

You are welcome, at anytime, to check the weighing of your grain and testing for dockage and moisture.

You may check the grade of your grain by having an envelope sample sent to the Wheat Pool grader.

You may obtain an official grade by having a 2-lb. sample sent to a government inspector. It is your privilege to supervise the preparation and mailing of the sample.

You are invited to discuss Wheat Pool operations or grain marketing problems with your agent, delegate or other Wheat Pool officials.

## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

